reached Membis. I may mention, obiter, that the captain of the steamer, talking of arms, gave me a notion of the sense, at security he felt on board his vessel. From under his pillow he pulled one of his two Derrieger pissels, and out of his clothes-press he preduced a long heavy ritle and a double gun, which was, be said, capital with hall and backshot.

Just 19.-Up at 3 o'clock a.m., to get ready for the train at 5, which will take me out of Dixie's Land to Cairo. If the owners of the old hostelries in the Egyptian city were at all like their Tennesseean fellow craftsmen in the upstart institution which takes its name, I wonder how Herodoton managed to pay his way. My sable attendant quite entered into our feelings, and was rewarded accordingly. At 5 a. m., covered with dust contracted in a drive through the streets which seem " paved with waves of mud," to use the phrase of a Hibernian gentleman connected with the nggage department of the ownibus, "only the mud was all dust," to use my own, I started in the cars along was all dust, to use my own, I started in the care alon with some Confederate officers and several bot these of whisky, which at that early how was considered by my unknown companion as a highly efficient prophylactic against the morning down, but it appeared that these down are of such a deadly character that in order to gnark against their effects one must become dead drunk. The same remedy, I am assured, is sovereign against rattle same he has bites. I can as one the friends of these gentlement that they were amply fortified against any amount of dew or of rattle-make poison before they get to the end of their whicky, to great was the supply. By the Memphus papers it seems as if that inguitation of bleed of dew or of rattle-mase poison order the supply. By the Memphus papers it seems as if that institution of bleed prevailed there as in New-Orleans, for I read in my paper as I went along of two marders and one shooting as the incidents of the previous day, contributed by "the local." To concret with this lew state of social existence, there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very claborate artisle to show the wickledness of any ene paying his debts, and of any State acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an invaluable sude shootan for Basinghall street. At Humboldt, there was what was called a change of cars—a process that all the philosophy of the Baron could not have enabled him to endure without some loss of temper, for there was a whole Kosmos of Southern patriotism assembled at the station, barning with the fires of Liberty, and bent on going to the camp at Union City, 46 miles away, where the Confederate forces of Tennessee, aided by Mississippi Regiments, are cut under the greenwood tree. Their force was arresistible, particularly as there were numbers of relentless citiz-nesses—what the American papers call "quite a crowd"—as the advanced guard of the invasion gany. While the original occupants were intiess churnesce—what he advanced guard of the in"quite a crowd"—as the advanced guard of the invading army. While the original occupants were
being compressed or expelled by crinolifie—that all adsorbing, detensive, and aggressive article of feminine
war rems here in wide-spread, iron-bound circles—
I took retage on the platform, where I made, in an

gread many accompanyationess in this war reagns here in whee-spreas, roth-contract active. I took refuge on the platform, where I made, in an involuntary way, a good many acquaintances in this sort: "Sir, my name is Jones—Judge Jones of Pumpkin County. I am happy to know you, Sir." We shake hands affectionately. "Cohonel Jones for Pumpkin County. I am happy to know you, Sir." We shake hands affectionately. "Cohonel Jones loquitur! "allow me to introduce you my friend Mr. Scribtle! Colonel Magge, Mr. Scribtle." The Colonel shakes hands, and immediately darts off to a circle of his friends, whom he introduces, and they each introduce some one else to me, and, finally, I am introduced to the engine-driver, who is really an acquaintance of value, for he is good enough to give me a seat on his engine, and the bell folis, the steam, trumpet bellows, and we move from the station are hour behind time, and with twice the number of passengers the cars were meant to contain. Our engineer did his best to overcome his difficulties, and we rashed rapidly, if not steadily, through a wilderness of forest and tangled brakes, through which the rail, without the smallest justification, performed the engineer to consume the greatest amount of rail on the shortest extent of line. My companion was a very intelligent Sentlern gentlement, formerly-editor of a newsparer. We talked of the crime of of the engineer to consume the greatest amount of rail on the shortest extent of line. My companion was a very intelligent Southern gentlemen, formarly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal shootings and stabbings which diagraced it. He admitted their existence with regret, but he could advise and suggest no remedy. "The rowdies have rushed in upon us, so that we can't master them." Is the law power-less?" "Well, Sir, you see these men got hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down." "That is a reign of terror—of mob-rofflamism?" It don't hurt respectable people much, but I agree with you it must be put down." "When—bow? "Well, Sir, when things are settled well just take the law into our own hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he a Ancrican born, and by degrees we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, Sir." I did not suggest to him the thought which rose io my mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would be very little inclined to abandon their rights while they had arms in their hands, but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the Southern Coofederacy. The attempt may fail, but assuredly I have heard it expressed too often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scraple to employ in fighting their battles. If they out the throats of the enemy they will stiffe their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon afterward—a capital recompense to their emigrant soldiers!

The portion of Tennessee traversed by the railroad is not very attractive, for it is nearly uncleared. In

portion of Tennessee traversed by the milroad the portion of Tennessee travereed by the railroad in the sparse clearings were fields of Indian corn, growing amid blackened stumpe of trees and rude log shanties, and the white population which looked out chanties, and the white population which looked out on us was poorly housed at least, if not badly clad. At last we resched Corinth. It would have been careely recognizable by Mummins—even if he had ruined his ole handiwork over again. This proudly-named spot consisted apparently of a grog-shop in wood, and three shantles of a similar material, with out-offices to match, and the Acro-Corinth was a grocery store, of which the proprietors had no doubt gone to the wars, as it was that up, and their names were suspiciously Milesian. But, if Corinth was not imposing, Troy, which we reached after a long run through a forest of virgin timber, was still simpler in architecture and general design. It was too new for "Troya fust" and the general "fixins" would scarcely authorne one to to say to hope Troya jwerit.

The Dardanian Towers were represented by a timber-house, and Helen the Second—whom we may take on this occasion to have been simulated by an old lady smoking a pipe, whom I saw in the verands—could have set them on fire much more readily tuan did her interesting prototype ignite the City of Priam. The rest of the place and of the inhabitants, as I saw it and them, might be considered as an agalomerate of three

them, might be considered as an agglomerate of three or four sheds, a few log huts, a saw-mill, and some 20 or four shees, a few log huts, a saw-mill, and some 20 negroes sixing on a log and looking at the train. From Troy the road led to a cypress swamp, over which the engines busiled, rattled, tumbled, and hopped at a penious rate along a high treatlework, and at last we came to "Union City." which seemed to be formed by great aggregate meetings of discontented shavings which had been whiled into heaps out of the forest hard by. But here was the camp of the Contederates, which so many of our fellow-pasedgess were coming out into the wilderness to see. Their white tents and plank him gleaned out through the green of oak and elin, and numbreds of men came out to the platform to greet their triends. eedgers were coming out into the wilderness to see. Their white tents and plank hits gleaned out through the green of eak and elm, and nundreds of men came out to the platform to greet their triends, and to inquire for bnekets, boxes, and hampers, which put me in mind of the Quarternaster's store at Ralaklava. We have all heard of the univappy medical officer who exhausted his resources to get up a large chest from that store to the camp, and who on opening it, in the hope of fluiding inside the urticles he was most in need of, discovered that it contained an elegant searchment of wooden lega; but he could not have been so nach disgusted as a youthful warrior heaven been so nach disgusted as a youthful warrior heaven been so nach disgusted as a youthful warrior heaven been so nach disgusted as a youthful warrior heaven been so nach disgusted as a youthful warrior heaven had it full-of Bourbon whisky, or sensething equally good. He raised the ponderous vessel alort, and took a long pull, to the envy of his comrades, and then spirting out the fluid, with a hideous face, exclaimed, "D—, Acc. Why, if the old vorman has not sent me sirup!" Evidently no joke, for the crowd around him nover laughed and gravely dispersed. It was fully two hours before the train got away from the camp, having a vast quantity of good things and many isdies, who had come on in the excursion train, behind them. There were about 6,000 men there, it was said—rude, big, rough fellows, with sprinklings of odd companies, composed of gentlemen of fortune exclusively. The solviers who were only entitled to the name in virtue of their carrying arms, their duty, and possibly their fighting qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the papers; but the camp was guarded by sentires, some of whom tarried their firehing qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the papers; but the camp was guarded by sentires, some of whom tarried their firehing qualities, lay under the trees have been an

binded; be had once owned 110 negroes—equal, say, to £20,000—but he had been a patriot, a lover of freedom, a fillibuster. First he had gone off with Lopez to Cubia where he was taken, put in prison, and included among the number who received grace; text he had gone off with Walker to Nicaragua, but in his last expedition he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was only restored to liberty by the British officer who was afterward assaulted in New-Orleans for the part he took in the affair. These little adventures had reduced his stock to five negroes, and to defend them he afterward assaulted in New-Orleans for the part he took in the affair. These little adventures had reduced his stock to five negroes, and to defend them he took up arms, and he looked like one who could use them. When he came from Nicaragua he weighed only 110 lbs.—now he was over 290 lbs.—a splendid beta faure; and, without wishing him harm, may I be permitted to congratulate American society on its chance of getting rid of a considerable number of those of whom he is a representative man. We learned incidentally that the district wherein these troops are quartered was distinguished by its attachment to the Union. By its last vote Tennessee proved that there are at least 40,000 voters in the State who are attached to the United States Government. At Columbus the passengers were transferred to a steamer, which in an hour and a-half made its way against the stream of the Mississippi to Cairo. There, in the clear light of the summer seve, were floating the Stars and Stripes—the first time I had seen the flag, with the exception of a glimpse of it at Fort Pickens, for two months. Cairo is in Illinois, on the spur of land which is formed by the junction of the Onio River with the Mississippi, and its name is probably well known to certain speculators in Eugland, who believed in the fertunes of a place so appropriately named and situates. Here is the camp of Illinois troops inder Gen. Prenties, which watches the shores of the Missouri on the one hand, and of Kentucky on the other. Of them, and of what may be interesting to readers in England, I shall speak in my next letter. I find there is a general expression of satisfaction at the sentiment expressed by Lord John Russell in the speech which has just been made known here, and that the minosity excited by what a pertion of the American press called the hostiny of the Foreign Minister to the United States has been considerably abated, although much has been done to fan the anger of the people into a flame, because England has acknowledged the Confederate States have

XXXVIITH CONGRESS. . EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. FQSTER (Rep., Conn.) presented a report and memorial from the Common Council of New-London, Conn., establishing a Naval School in New-London.

He urged the claims of the State and place in a few remarks. Referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. GRIMES Rep., Iowa) oftered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the eath of allegiance to be administered to each military and naval officer,

employee of the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL Rept., Ill.) presented a memorial from the citizens of Alton. Illimis, in favor of establishing an armory there. Referred to the Naval

establishing an armory there. Referred to the Mayan Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the House bill to define and punish conspiracy, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said he wished to make a minority report ugainst the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to its being received as the report from the Committee. When the majority make no report it was not according to usage. He had no objection to the Senstor stating his views.

Discursion followed at some length, and a motion to rapint was disagreed to.

Discursion followed at some length, and a motion to print was disagreed to.

The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the Military Establishment was returned from the House with an amendment as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to punish frata on the part of any officers intrusted with the making of contracts for the Government was taken up, and subsequently postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON Rep., Mars. introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Voldateer forces of the United States, which was reported to the Military Committee. On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill regulating

on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the oill regulating the pay for the Revenue service was taken up.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December. He contended that this was no time to raise the salary of the whole corps, but subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) moved to strike out all that relates to the portion on leave and the regulation of the

number of officers.

After discussion, Mr. King's motion was lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the Volunteer forces was taken up for the second time.

The bill allows the President to discharge officers who are incapable or inefficient, or who violate their official duty.

official duty.

Mr. WILSON said that this was a most important Mr. Willison and that this was more imperant measure. Many regiments are utterly demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. The root the other day shows the effect of their conduct, when the officers ran several miles before they stopped. He thought the time had come when attention should be called to

these things.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) thought it was no time to complain of any one. There never was a braver army than the one repulsed the other day. We have a duty to perform for the future, and should do that. He thought the repulse of the army would do good, to rouse up the spirit all over the country. The bill was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Min.) said he had formerly been for peace, but the country had been plunged into war, and now our constituents expect us to set and not talk.

and now our constituents expect us to act and not talk. Democrat as he was, he would give his support to the Administration, and leave details to the Administra-tion. Let us go to work like men, and do our duty

tion. Let us go to work like men, and do our duty here, and leave the rest for the Administration.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore.

Mr. FEARCE (Dem., Md.) said there had been no regular mesting of the Committee. He would not object to the present condition of the bill, but he wished it understood that he dissented entirely from the principle of the bill. He thought the Government had no authority to establish a military police.

Mr. KENNEDY (S. A., Md.) said he never believed that there was any necessity for superseding the Baltimore Police.

The bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) offered a resolution that the present civil war was forced on the country

Mr. JOHNSON Dem., Tenm.) othered a resolution that the present civil war was forced on the country by Disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. In this emergency Congress bandshing all passion and resentment will only recollect its duty to the whole country. This war was not waged with any spirit of suppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing the institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and as soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

ought to cease.
The bill was laid over, when subsequently the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Schate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem advisable for proventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1,500 per annum, their offices to case when internal peace shall be reutored.

Mr. SEDGWICK, (Rep., N. Y.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Three skillful officers, to report on the construction or completion of an iron or steel-clad steamship or battery, and if the report is favorable, the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million and a helf dollars

favorable, the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct one or more. A million and a helf dollars are appropriated to energy this act into effect. Passed. Also, the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and eight additional clerks for the same Department. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill providing for an increase of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Passed.

Mr. BLAIK, (Rep., Mo.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers. Passed.

unteers. Passed. Mr. BINGHAM, (Rep., O.) from the Committee on

wolunteers. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, (Rep., O.) from the Committee on Juniciary, resported a resolution, which was passed, requesting the President to communicate, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest, the grounds, reasons and evidence on which the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were arrested and detained as prisoners at Fort McHenry.

Mr. STEVENS, (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the police organized by the United States authorities in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.)—As this bill makes an appropriation he (Burnett) desired that it should first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Uniton. This, he said, was one of these extraordinary measures resulting from the extraordinary acts of the Administration. The civil authorities in the city of Baltimore have been superseded and a military police established there instead, in violation of the express law of one of the sovereign States. This, too, was done without color or claim of legal warrant, either derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from the Constitution or any other power derived from law. This was followed by an other high-handed act. Private citizens as well as the Police Commissioners, without jurtification, had been

incarcerated in a fortress. The President had violated the Constitution by suspending the writ of habens corpus. My God, where is this thing to stop? We are not only in the midst of a revolution in the Southern States, but in the midst of a revolution in the States within the unisdiction of this Government. Beside all the this, a resolution has been introduced indersing all the illegal acts of the President instead of the representa-

illegal acts of the President instead of the representatives of the people standing up in their manhood and arraigning the Chief Magistrate at the bar of the country and administering to him a rebuke. He would remind gentlemen that there is a sleeping septiment at the North. There was no power to prevent it from developing itself. He would remind them that these are the saddest events ever written on the page of our country's history.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem., Ill.) wanted to say a word to his friend from Kentucky. You, he remarked, are more than any other man responsible for the present condition of the country. You aided the machief at Charleston and Baltimore which has brought this calamity upon us. You have stood by the Rapublicans, and aided them, under the pretext that you wanted to break up their party. I do not know whether this bill is right or wrong. I have not listened even to the reading of its provisions, but I desire to say to those gentlemens who are plotting the ruin of the country, they are the last men to stand up claiming a violation of the Constitution, while they themselves

e trampling on the laws.

Mr. BURNETT, rising, and asking earnestly. The gentleman certainly does not intentionally intend to

me injustice?

Mr. RICHARDSON—Of course not.

Mr. BURNETT—When the gentleman states that I was at Charleston, engaged in plotting to breek up the Democratic party, he states that of which he knows nothing. I had no agency in it whatever. So far from this, I was the only man from a Slave State who, from this, I was the only man from a Slave State who, after the Convention separated, went after those who had withdrawn, and appealed to them to come back.

Mr. RICHARDSON (resuming and speaking emphatically)—I was not nistaken in the position Lassume. I found the gentleman there lending his sanction to the breaking up of the Democratic party, and I am responsible for this statement.

Mr. BUR N ETT (with equal earnestness)—So far as the responsibility is concerned, I have never refused to take it.

ake it.

Mr. RICHARDSON—So belp me God, I am responsible everywhere. [Applause, which was speed-

r. BURNETT-And I am responsible everywhere also. [Sensation.]
Mr. RICHARDSON—I stand here to declare what

Mr. RICHARDSON—I stand here to declare what I myself saw.

Mr. BURNETT—I desire to say to the gentleman that I will have no personal controversy with any one on this floor; but if the gentleman desires a personal controversy with me, so that he can make a personal assault, he can have it elsewhere.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I desire no personal controversy with anybody, but if the gentleman desires he can have it. [Langhter and applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., O.)—After the late dissater, and the enemy almost within cannon shot of

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Dem., O.)—After the fate disaster, and the enemy almost within cannon shot of the Capitol, such personal indecorum does not become the House. Slight hissing from the Republican side. Mr. RICHARDSON—I am not ambitions of personal difficulties. I do not desire but shall not shrink from them. I fear no man who walks on God Almighty's earth. I have said the gontleman from Kentucky was engaged in breaking up the Democratic party. I know the fact.

Mr. RICHAETT, excitedly!—Let me tell the gentle-Mr. BURNETT, excitedly !-- Let me tell the gentle-

man once for all—
The SPEAKER—Will the gentleman yield the floor?
Mr. RICHARDSON—I will yield to no such men.
The Breckinridge party was organized for the purpose of destroying the Government. That was its purpose and object. What do we now see? Butler of Marsachusetts, Dix of New-York, Patterson and Cadada and Power Period. pose and object. What do we now see? Butler of Massachusette, Dix of New-York, Patterson and Cadwalader of Pennsylvanis, who were in that movement to break up the Democratic party, now at the head of the army. Why is this? The Douglas party have furnished one-half of the entire army; where is their General in command? And why is this? Have you Republicans sympathized with this Breckinridge Party! Are you still lending your aid that they may lead our armise? I ask you, Mr. Speaker, why is this? I have spoken with some freedom. You have at the head of the army a man who bore your flag through the war in 1812. You have, after your disasters, impaired public confidence in him. He fought the late battle against his judgment. Whose fault was it? It was yours; and unless you rally around him the country will not support you. I have no sympathy with the General-in-Chief in political opinion. When he was a candidate for the Presidency I opposed him with all my heart. I should oppose him under similar circumstances, to-morrow; but when you look on him as a military man he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects officient. If you had not forced him to participate in this calamity you would have had a victory without fighting a battle.

Mr. CURTIS—I ask the gentleman who on this side have sought to impeach the character of Gen. Scott, and are unwilling to march under his hanner? We do not hope to succeed without Gen. Scott, who never losts battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the ablest at the head of all the Generals, should be

not hope to succeed without Gen. Scott, who hever lost a battle.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the abless at the head of all the Generals, should be appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and sent to kitchmond to take it. He would soon get it. [Laughter.] This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (Curtis) on the plains of Mexico. He is a military man, and has seen the strategy of Gen. Scott. I should be awared if I should hear him questions that Gen. Scott, he done. I do not include all Scott. I should be avaned if I should hear him ques-tion what Gen. Scott has done. I do not include all Republicans; but you have forced a battle, and because you did so, it is lost. I declare before God, as my solemn conviction, if such things are permitted, you will destroy this Government; and I further declare, that if Gen. Scott cannot fight the battles, nobody elso can. As to the hill before the House, there is a servethat if Gen. Scott cannot high the battles, hobody elso can. As to the bill before the House, there is an arroneous idea relative to the dignity and importance of the States. The call on the States for troops is more courtesy. In my jadgment the President has a right to call for troops anywhere—on counties. There is no such thing as State sovereignty against the General Government. How can the Government be preserved unless he has power to call out troops? The Federal Government for general protective purposes is supreme. It could defend the capital and the soil approach the capital and the soil approach is the country of the capital and the soil approach is the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the capital and the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach in the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach in the soil approach in the soil approach in the soil approach is supremed to the soil approach i

preme. It could defend the capital and the soil everywhere. Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.)—I desire to say a few words. Mr. Bl.Alk Rep., Mo.)—I desire to say a few words. Gens. Butler. Patterson, and Cadwalader were from the Breckinridge party. That two of these gentlemen were appointed by the Administration I believe to be correct, but Gen. Butler came hither as a Brigadier General. It was Massachusetts who first conferred that honor on him, and he was made a Major-General. for putting down a mob, and for the executive ability which he displayed. I understand that Gen. Patter-son was appointed by the advice and recommendation

Mr. RICHARDSON-I said four generals were appointed from the Breckinridge but none from the Douglas party, but I have no complaint.

Mr. BLAIR—Of all the Douglas men who are qualified for such command, I have no doubt the gentieman is the first and best.

Mr. RICHARDSON (bowing)—I am very much

Mr. RICHARDSON (bowing)—I am very much obliged to you.
Mr. BJAIR—The gentleman said that Gen. Scott had been arriven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing had been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the Major Gen. fit to command if he can be forced to battle against Lis own best judgment, and at the outery of ousiders? Nobody on this side has said aught against Gen. Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

be highest degree.
Mr. RICHARDSON-I take it all back. [Flaughthe highest degree.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I take it all back. [Laughter.] I repeat that Gen. Scott had been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred vesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washbarne) and myself were present with the President, So-retary of War, and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation, Gen. Scott remarked: "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott; "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it," "As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of eilènce, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did ng stand up when I could, and old not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my faiber and grandfather having fallen beneaus the fig of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, detending it against all foes.

M. WASHINDENE As my colleague has referred.

stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. WASHBURNE—As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied. "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone, he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am officians around him. Mr. STEVENS, who had given way to Mr. Richardson, now resumed the floor.

Mr. BURNETT mental.

ardson, now resumed the floor.

Air. BURNETT wanted to reply to Mr. Richardson, but Mr. STEVENS said it he yielded to him he would have to yield to others.

Mr. BURNETT-I will say nothing to render it

he said, needed no explanation. What had occurred here to-day should serve as a warning in the future against breach of the decorus of this House.

Mr. MAY—Hore ict me say—
Mr. STEVENS responded "No," before Mr. May had completed the sentence.

Mr. MAY, however, amid cries of order, processed against the passage of the bill under consideration.

Mr. STEVENS, referring to the Baltimore police arrested and incarcerated by the military authorities, said that Marshal Kane, the Chief, was a traitor, and had been presented by the Grand Jury. The Legislature of Maryland were traitors and thoroughly imbued with the principles which created this war, and Traitors and Rebels ought to be punished.

The bill to pay the new Baltimore police passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of maintaining the Government and defending the public credit, by the assessment of a direct tax and internal duties.

Mr. BROWN moved an exemplment to strike out

luties.

Mr. BROWN moved an amendment to strike out

Mr. BROWN moved an emendment to strike out January in section 6, and insert April in hen thereof. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.), opposing the amendment, explained the motives which induced the Committee to fix on the month of January as the time for assessing the property enumerated.

Mr. R. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) moved as an amendment to section 2, giving the President power, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint necessors, &c., that the tax levied by the bill be collected under the superintendence of Governors of States.

he superintendence of Governors of States.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., III.) proposed that the tax be levied equitably on all real and personal property in all the States, in the same manner and proportion as a

State tax.

Mr. ASHLEY proposed a similar amendment, which was supported by Mr. McCLERNAND, but not adopted. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved the Committee

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved the Committee rise, when the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. R. CONKLING moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to amend it so to provide that the tax on real and personal estate provided therein be levied, assessed and collected in the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia in the same manner as State and Territorial taxes are by local law collected therein.

ollected therein.
Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) moved to amend Mr. collected therein.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) moved to amend Mr. Conking's instructions by striking out that part of the bill relative to the thirty millions of direct taxes apportioned among the States, and to provide in its stead taxes on stocks, bonds and mortgages, money at interest and incomes. He said that his motion left untouched the recommendations of the Committee as to taxes on whisky stills, watches, carriages, notes and bank bills, and that thus amended the bill roight raise twenty millions of dollars. This was all he thought necessary now, but if, when we neet again four months hence, direct taxes on land are necessary, it will be time enough then to levy them. If the rebellion continues he was willing that every dollar he owned should go to the Government, and it was so with a majority of his constituents; but he was for pushing these taxes only as fast as they are necessary, and to have the burdens fall in the first instance on those most able to pay them.

In the course of the debate, Mr. STEVENS said some of his friends thought the Rebels would succumb in two months, but such was not his opinion. The Rebels were two numerous, and in the operations against them many thousands of valuable lives are to be lost, and many millions of dollars expended.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said, unless they pass this bill the neeting of Congress will amount to nothing.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to postpone the consideration.

othing.
Mr. WRIGHT moved to postpone the consideration

of the bill till the next meeting of Congress. Negatived by 44 against 59. Mr. Coffix's proposition was voted down, and Mr. Conkling's was adopted by 70 againt 61. Adjourned.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MASSA-CHUSETTS TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The long-expected Webster Regiment, 12th Massa chusetts, arrived at the foot of Eleventh street, East River, by the Bay State, at 12 o'clock yesterday. A crowd received the soldiers with cheers " for the son of Daniel Webster." After debarkation the regiment marched to East Fourteenth street, wherea large body of Massachusetts men, with appropriate badges, and accompanied by the National Guard bgnd, were in waiting. The Chairman, Frank E. Howe, in his proper capacity, received the officers, and the Rev. Dr. Adams of Madison Square then made a speech, welcoming the regiment and its commander. This was, he said, no time to talk, but to think nobly and act heroically. It was not a war of hostile parties; Slavery was not the issue. It was right that Col. Webster should be found where he stands to-day, for his father had, by his eloquence and statesmanning, received the title of expounder and defender of the Constitution. [Applanse.] Some extracts from Daniel Webster, very appropriate to the occasion, were read, and the waiting. The Chairman, Frank E. Howe, in his proper appropriate to the occasion, were read, and the speaker closed with a few complimentary remarks to

Col. Webster said war was not the profession of his men, and they had been thus welcomed, not for heroideeds, but for the motives which impelled them. They

would do their duty.

Led by Mr. Newell A. Thompson, as Marshal, the Sons of Massachusetts and a few New-Hampshire men, preceded the regiment down Broadway, throughout which great crowds of people had assembled to greet the Massachusetts soldiers with cheers. For nearly an hour before the regiment appeared, crowds were assembled on the corners, and occupying slevated places. A lot of exurasionists from Boston, by the steamer City of New-York, secompanied the procession; among them:

J. W. Bigelow, Charles V. Whittier, A. C. Pond, F. Dunlop, I. W. Maynard, F. H. Ferbes, L. P. Bowers, N. W. Thompson, Wm. Hamilton, Henry W. Gore, F. R. Grasgo, C. F. Enes, E. Tiedde, John M. Clark, M. Deherty, B. F. Jenses, R. H. Baker, S. C. Rider, J. M. Smith, C. R. Lamb, Geo. H. Walter, James H. Ellbon, M. T. Davis, H. D. Little, Juh. T. L. Wikhen, A. W. Spencer, D. F. McGivesy, John J. Comyns, G. R. Page, Wm. L. Horton, G. Tiden, C. F. Cornis, J. W. Smith, Charles Byers, M. A. Thompson, Thomas Royd, W. W. Codman, Olic Kinbali, F. W. Kehnedy, G. H. Place, J. R. Wetherell, Seth Bryant, R. Batt, Sarnell Devin, W. A. Wheeler, A. Bhows, E. Draper, H. A. Lee, P. R. Ramelall, A. Johnson.

At the City Hell, hundreds who desired to take part in the reception formalities were disappointed, as the regiment at once entered the barracks, and proceeded to take dinner. At the Astor House, Mr. Emerson and Dr. Adams addressed the officers. Their names are as follows:

Fittd.—Colonel-Fletcher Webster, Marshfeld; Lieutenant. Colonel—Timothy M. Bryan, jr., Newton, Major-Ellain M. Burbank, Woltan.

Staff.—Adjutant—Thomas P. Haviland, Newton, Quartermaster—Bard Wood, Beston, Quartermater Sergenat—Loring W. Muzzey, Lexington; Surgeon—Jededish H. Baxter, Boston, Charles W. Thompson; Sergeant-Major—James B. Sempson; Chapton—Edward L. Clark.

Company B. Beston—Captain, Rebard H. Kimball; Jet Lieutenant, Wm. G. Willer 2d Lieutenant, George W. Orne.

Company D., Beston—Captain, Nathaniel B. Shurtlef, jr.; Lieutenant, J. Otts Williams; 2d Lieutenant, Georg would do their duty. Led by Mr. Newell A. Thompson, as Marshal, the

ant, Edward T. Pearon, Gloucester; 2d Lieutenant, Harian P. Bennett.
Company D. Beeton—Captain, Nathaniel E. Shurtleff, jr.; 1st Lieutenant, J. Otls Williams. 2d Lieutenant, Geo. B. Drake.
Company E. Boston—Captain, Edward C. Salmarsh; Lieutenant, George H. Davis; 7d Lieutenant, Samuel Appleton.
Company F. North Bridgewater—Captain, Anexader Hichborn; 1st Lieutenant, Alphens K. Harmon; 2d Lieutenant, Hirm W. Copeland.
Company G. Abington—Captain, 1ra Blanchard; 1st Lieutenant, Chorle and Captain, 1ra Blanchard; 1st Lieutenant, Edward F. Reed; 2d Lieutenant, Lysander F. Cushing.
Company H. Wesmouth—Captain, James D. Bates; 1st Lieutenant, Chorle W. Eastings; 2d Lieutenant, Francis B. Frat.
Company J. Stoughton—Captain, John Ripiey; 1st Lieutenant, Chorle W. Eastings; 2d Lieutenant, John Ripiey; 1st Lieutenant, Chorle W. Eastings; 2d Lieutenant, John Ripiey; 1st Lieutenant, Genzeny K. Gloucenter—Captain, John Ripiey; 1st Lieutenant, Henjamin F. Cook; 2d Lieutenant, Gilman Swanders.
Band Master—Wun, J. Saitliam.
The regiment emerged from the City Hall Park at precisely 64 o'clock, and crossed the Ferry to Elizabethport from Pier No. 2 North River, thence going by rail via Harrisburg to Washington. While in the city, Capt. Rallston, at the instance of Mr. Howe, provided some English thoroughbred horses for the staff.
DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT, SICKLES DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT, SICKLES

BRIGADE.

By the departure of the steamboat Transport, from Camp Scott landing, with the above regiment on board, which took place at 8 o'clock last evening the tented tield, which has attracted so many thousand friends of Sickles Volunteers, becomes emptied of all its occu-Sickles Volunteers, becomes emptied of all its occu-pants except 350 members of the 5th Regiment. About 600 firemen are near by, and he tents of the various regiments remain untouched. Consequently, the outward appearance of Camp Scott is not changed. The 3d Regiment left without anything transpiring worthy of note. All hands were in good humor, and in proper spirits to be serviceable for the war. As to the officer a manes, they were published in The Tribe-nex vesterday.

the officer's names, they were published in THE TRIB-UNE yesterday.

The station, as it remains, is under the command of Col. Pairman of the Fire Brigade. There is now no such thing known as the "Sickles Brigade," the ends for which Col. Sickles Inbored having been accom-plished. A visit to the Firemen's Regiment will be found interesting. There are seven companies formed and sworn in, and 300 more men required, marching orders having already been conferred. A lighter has been bringing to the landing for several days pas-boxes of Springfield muskets of light and modern pat-tern, sufficient to supply the whole regiment. As soon Mr. BURNETT—I will say nothing to render it as procured, Enned in the will take their place. A special aniform has been adopted and authorized by the War Department, being very nearly that of the this city on a phort leave of absence, and reports that

Chasseurs de Vincennes, in reference to which it is an interesting fact that it is the result of a protracted joint investigation by sanitary and military men, as to the most appropriate and useful garment of the soldier. To-day critzens will have an opportunity to see the new gatiorm, as a picked company of one hundred men will parade through the principal streets of New York, to be in the negatiophysical of the City Hall between the in the neighborhood of the City Hall between 12

to be in the neighborhood of the City Hall between 12 and I o'clock. Major Vinton, of the U.S. Quartermatter's Department, and Capt. Whiteby, of the Ordmance Department, are urdishing the regiment with everything needed according to requisitions from the Colonel, as in the regular service.

The last war news has had the effect to bring in an increased number of recruits, all of the best material. There seems to be a general feeling of desperation among them, and a desire to do their duty to their country, which is in peril. Col. Fairman says more than a thousand names had been tent in and not accepted because the recruits oftered were not firemen. There is an average influx of fifty to sixty firemen a day. Last night a drum corps paraded through the city with the motto, "We have promised and are ready." Several companies of new recruits from Delaware and Chautauqua Counties have reported themselves, and joined the 5th Regiment at Camp Scott, and Col. Fairman to-day expects another.

Col. Fairman to-day expects another.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

The Colonel of this regiment, Rudolph Rosa, is an experienced and talented officer, and calculated to inspire confidence in the men under his command. The other officers were engaged in actual warfare in Schleswig-Holstein land in Baden from 1848 to 1850. Among their officers Lieut-Colonel Germain Metternich is highly spoken of. Since the Union Defense Committee closed its labors, the raising of regiments has become a very difficult task. Considerable funds are absolutely necessary to keep men together, and, no doubt, the public will respond to the call of the Committee, by furnishing the needed aid. There is the material for several first-class regiments among our German adopted citizens, provided the funds are furnished for their organization. The Fremont Regiment will, in a few days, go into encampment at Courad's Garden, Eighty-sixth street, E. R., with between 390 and 400 recruits.

Seventy Hussars of the the 3d Regiment, Militia

55th Regiment, Militia... 1,046
Third Irish Rifles.
Mounted Riflemen.
Honved Regiment.
Freunott Regiment.
Freunott Regiment.
Netional Guard Zouayes.
The Clinton Rifles went into camp at Quarantine

Landing yesterday, at 2 p. m.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment, under a new organization, has at last telegram was received yesterday from Washington: been accepted by the Secretary of War. The following

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1861.

Ma). R. E. ALFRED HAMPSON;
Your Regiment of British Volunteers accepted for three years—official letter goes on to-motrow.

By order of Secretary of War.

By order of Secretary of War.

By order of Secretary of War.

The organization of the regiment will be completed in a few days. It is confidently expected that it will in all respects be equal to any regiment that has yet been offered to the Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Col. Goodwin has returned from Washington with letters of Ecceptance from both the President and Secretary of War, as the "President's Life Guard."

Col. Fisher, late of the U.S. A., has necepted the post of Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. Whitney, late of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Major. Many of the line officers are West Point cadets and ex-United States officers. The post of Adjutant is yet open for a man fully competent. The Colonel is now recruiting two flank companies, one as Light Infantry and Engineers, the other as Artillery, while the main body of the regiment are infantry of the line. It is to be hoped that our citizens will tend their aid in getting the regiment into the field at once. Anything in the way of clothing, &c., thankfully received at headquarters, No. 506 Broadway.

CAMBRON LIGHT INFANTRY.

CAMERON LIGHT INFANTRY.

At a regular meeting of the officers of this regiment, held on Monday evening last, at their headquarters, No. 491 Broadway, the above name was substituted for their former one of Cameron Zouaves.

Capt. Lewis Carr, late of the U. S. Army, was unanimously elected Colonel, which position he has accepted. Alexander Annan, who received his military education at West Point, was elected Major.

This regiment is now nearly completed. The officers have been selected with great care, and are men of undoubted skill, thoroughly conversant with all the details of military life. The rank and file have been and will hereafter be selected in strict accordance with the Army regulations.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. de Trobriand reports that the gullast 55th Reg.

THE PIPTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. de Trobriand reports that the gallact 55th Regiment has been positively accepted, and will speedily recruit to the war footing. But for the previous refusal of the authorities to accept their services, they would to-day have been doing service for their adopted country in the battle-field.

A CALL FROM COL. COCHRANE. First Regiment United States Chasseurs-Col. Jno. Cochrane, Lieut, Col. Shaler,

The Secretary of War telegraphs Col. Cochrane today: "Bring on your regiment to Washington without delay."

Men of New-York! hasten to fill it up at once, that AN APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

The following poster was circulated about the city

The following poster was circulated about the city yesterday:

"Erin Go Bragh."

Inheren: Haggerly mustbe avenged. Ourgallant countryms of the immortal 68th have covered themselves with imperisonal story. They proved themselves not only heroes, but Christis inst-as generous to wounded foce and prisoners as they were it vincible in battle. But how were they treated by the barbarou enemy? Let the fate et the gallant Captain Haggerry, who, lylin wounded on the field rondered immortal by the heroid deeds the 68th, had his threat sufference for some by a dasard rebe hand, attest. Irishmen: the heroid Corcorant is in the power to these cutthrous: Shall be meet with such a late as that dealt on by the Robels on his brave contrade in arms! Forbid it, genius of Erin! The greas would wither on the tortured bosom of on green Mother leie, should we permit it. Some of Erin! country men of Corcorant, to arms! Let there be ten thousand drishmen on the south bank of the Potomac in twenty days, their battle cry being—Cortean, Rescued if Living, Avenged if Dead!

en the scath bank of the Fetomac in twenty days, their battlecry being-Corcean, Rescoud if Living, Avenged if Dead!

AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers in the service of the United States
can claim as their right, under the Army Regulations,
suitable clothing and equipment. The Quartermaster's Department is now able to supply nearly all
proper demands upon it, and will soon be prepared to
do still more fully and certainly. Before the end of
the month the Department will have engaged, for
instance, three million yards of flannel, 800,000 pairs
of bootees, 800,000 pairs of woolen steckings, 200,000
felt hats, 200,000 haversacks, with blankets, &c., in
proportion—these quantities being in addition to what
had been previously secured. These supplies are of
much superior quality to those furnished by the State
Governments, or those generally furnished by patriotic societies and individuals for the volunteers. A
targe proportion of the articles furnished soldiers grauitously, or which they purchase for their own ase,
are soon found to be incumbrances, and are thrown
away or left behind, where they will be useless at the
tirst important march of a campaign. int important march of a campaign.

The same is true of regimental hospital supplies. It suct intended that men seriously ill or wounded shall

The same is the of regimental hospital supplies. I is not intended that men seriously ill or wounded shall remain with their regiments, but that they shall be taken to "General Hospitals." No provision is there fore made for the supply or conveyance of regiments hospitals. On an important advance of the troope the surgeon's stores, including his tents and persona effects, and those of his assistants and stewards, misensembly be restricted to almost half a wagon load and when an action is anticipated, a knapeack full in often all that is allowed to be carried. The wounder with the contract was the contract of the removed its are expected to be removed its asson as their often all that is anowed to be removed has soon as their and sick are expected to be removed has soon as their most immediate and urgent necessities have been at-tended to, as far as practicable, in the open field), by means of ambulances, to general troop hospitals, in the rear. Regimental hospital supplies are thus of little

means of ambulances, to general troop hospitals, in the rear. Regimental hospital supplies are thus of little use.

It must be admitted that the provision for general hospitals, however, is not all that the country demands it should be for its dear Volunteers. After great battles, or in case epidemics should rage in the army, larke quantities of bed-clothing would be much wanted, for, under the present regulations, only straw bods and blankets, without sheets or illow-cases, can be at once provided, and the wounded lie in their field clothing. Precisely when and where these articles will be wanted can not be known beforehand. The Government Sanitary Commission has, by advice of the Surgeon-General, arranged to receive and hold in readiness all such suitable articles as may be furnished by voluntary contributions, and will supply them where they will be most needed, guarding against the waste which must attend unsystematized liberality.

It is best that all societies and individuals disposed to aid the army, for the present concentrate their labor on the class of articles indicated. The Sanitary Commission will establish depots and forwarding agencies at different points, a list of which will soon be pubblished. For the present there is immediate need of all that can be sent, at Washington. Domations of materials and of money may be addressed to Fred. Law Chustead, Resident Secretary, office of the Sanitary Commission, Treasury Building, Washington. Dr. NORVAL OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH A PRISONER.

in the bands of the Secessionists. The regiment has suffered much, having been audes are for four boars. RETURN OF CAPT, VARIAN'S ARTHLIFRY COMPLAY. A seterday the Eighth Regiment Artillery Complany. Capt. J. M. Varian, which left this city on Tuesday, April 2I, on the steamable Montgomer, returned from the seat of war. They were e-corted from the real-road terminus by the Reserve Corps of the regiment. They number one hundred men. Their battery in sisted of six 6-pounders. This, with their 39 horses, they handed over to the Ordannes Department before leaving for New-York. They were honored by fring the first shot and shell in the North-East Department, in Virginia. They all seem very hearty and beginy. The reunion at their headquaters, over Center Market, was most interesting. Mothers, wives, and determined the street it endeavoring to get a word with members of the Grey Troop.

Officers: J. M. Varian, Captein; Robert Ecown, First Lieutenant: — Burns: Second Lieutenant; — Carpenter, Third Lieutenant.

THE NATIONAL GUALD ZOUAVES.

Carpenter, Third Leastecams.

The National Guard Zouaves is the title of a new regiment now in process of formation. Its head-quarters is at present in the new building at the conner of Fourth street and Lafayette place, where the officers pro tem, drill overy evening. To day hey open ten recruiting places is various portions of the city, the whereabout of which will be duly noticed. It is proposed to have a superior class of men in this regiment. The Colonel is to botaken from the United States army.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The following telegrap is dispatch from the Hen.
M. S. Odell throws some doubt upon the fare of Col.

Alfred M. Wood of the 14th Regiment:

**Cel. Wood of the 14th Regiment:

**Cel. Wood, I have just head, is at Centraville. Hope in true. Have sent to know. There are less than 100 M set of the time notifiers. Drs. Homeston and Swalm water and swith Col. Wood on the route home. About 50 men are sounded in the camp: all doing well, all well cared for. The regiment officers, and men covered themselves with bond.

M. S. ODELLO.

There was a report in the city yesterday that Lieut. Col. Fowler of the lith Resiment had returned home. Parties called at his bonse, but found that the report

Parties called at his bouse, but found that the report was untrue.

A telegrapic dispatch published some days since, to the effect that the 18th (Brooklyn) Regiment had resulted, or were about to re-enlist, for the war, cas incorrect, in part. Information received vesterday by letter, is in substance, that the regiment after resulting of the disastrous affair at Bult's flun, offered their services to the Government for thirty days, but no to Tuesday evening no answer had been received from the War Department, and preparations were therefore making to return home on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Speciators from the battle of Bull's Run sate time. Speciators from the battle of Buil's Run state that

Spectators from the battle of Buil's Run state that the 14th Regiment never wavered in their charges upon the enemy, and when they were ordered to retrest, they retired in as good order as if on an ordinary parade. Their ranks were never broken.

The anxiety to hear the fate of Col. Wood is most intense. Gentlemen returning from Washington state that while being conveyed to the rear of his regiment in an ambulance a volley from the batteries of the enemy killed the horse and wounded him in the shoulder. Drs. Hornesten and Swalm, surgeons of the regiment, were with him at the time. Nothing definite has been heard from any of the parties since. It is hoped they are in Centraville.

Two companies, I and K. which were organized by Captains Dodge and Camppel some two months since, with the view of joining the 13th Regiment, bave received assurances from Gov. Morgan that commissions to the officers would be granted if the regiments re-onlisted for the war.

to the officers would be granted it the regiments re-enlisted for the war.

A young regiment, called the Brooklyn Cadets, which is now forming, go on their first excursion to-day, embarking from the foot of Fulton street. They intend passing the day at Sailore' Song Harbor, Stateu Island. A number of young companies have been invited to accompany them from New-York and

THE COLORED HERO OF THE WARING,-William Tilman, the colored steward of the schooler Waring, who recentured his vessel from the pirates, has rested such an interest in the public mind that Mr. Barmum has induced him to receive visitors at the Museum for a few days. Those who desire to see and converse with bim about the terrible events in which he was so prominent an actor, will thus have an opportunity of so doing. Wm. Stedding, the sailor who as isted Tilman, will also be present, with the ax, the blood stained Secession flag, and other trophles. Timen is an intelligent negro, and does not infend to make an exhibition of himself; but as he is followed by a crowd, wherever he goes, and a number of citizens have expressed a desire to see and converse with him, be has acceeded to Mr. Barnum's very handsome propositions, and will receive his friends daily at the Mus short time. As Tilman and Stodeing are entitled to very handsome salvage, they have been overwhelmed with friendly offers from Tombe starks and sbysters; but Mr. Marshal Murray, to protect their interests, kept them, at their own desire, secluded in the witness house till their affairs were adjusted. Mr. William Curtis Noyes kindly volunteered his services to the Marshal on Tuesday, waiving all fee or reward, for the purpose of protecting the rights of Tilman. The offer was accepted.

A NEST OF SECESSIONISTS DISTURBED,-At Bridgecort Conn., there is a band of Sece who have, for several weeks, been in the habit of holding secret meetings, to the intense disgust of Union-loving citizens. On Monday night, when the news of the repulse of Union troops was received, these patiers were exceedingly exultant, and in the evening assembled in secret, to the number of about 30, at their soenstomed headquarters. A few loyal citizens became indiguant at this, and determined to know what the traitors were doing and who they were. Accordingly, while the sympathizers were in the midst of their coun-cils and the heat of discussion, the door was forced open, and three or four of their Union neighbors stood among them. The Secessionists, like their Southern friends, the "Fast-Footed Virginians," were terribly alarmed, retreating in baste and confusion by back stairs, rear windows, and also by the roof. They were "spotted," however, and their names and sentiments will be shown up to the community in which they

BULL's HEAD .- The weekly market in Forty-fourth street, for beef cattle, closed yesterday more successor six, and really better than it opened on Tuesday, notwithstanding the number of bullocks for the week appears, from the reports of the market, at only 418 ead less than the previous week. The average price of all the bullocks sold this week is given at 7 | conts a pound for the net weight of beef, the seller sinking offal, which is an advance of fall balf a cent a pound, and the sales of the closing day-are estimated at full a cent a pound more than the prices the previous Wednesday. Nearly all of the good stock sold this week at prices equivalent to Sa Sic. a pound for the meat, which is more than half a cent a pound advance. There has been also a remarkable advance upon live hogs, and a slight one upon lambs, while old sheep and veal calves are quoted at a decline.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK .- The steamship New-York, from Bremen and Havre, arrived at the pers

yesterday, bringing the following specie list:
PROM BURNES. 410 000 00
D. L. Wilmers 67,713 60
Javer & Wilkers of Bultimore 1,277 09- 78,669
PROM HAVER. \$20,000 00
Patriet & Co
Bank of Commerce
Wm. Schell & Co
Total
Vertowal Appares -The Comm

tee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the resolutions passed in the Common Council in relation to the death of Col. Wm. D. Kennedy, met last evening, and appointed Aldermen Chipp and Froment and Councilmen Orton, Brancon, and Barney a Sub-Conmittee to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral on Friday. The Committee will meet at noon to-day.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM .- Fifteen out of 1,200 compositions for the \$560 prize for a untional anthem have been retained from which to make a final selection. It has been proposed that the music and words of these tifteen be submitted to public criticism for three nights

ifteen be submitted to public cristeria.

at the Academy of Music in this city, shal three at the Academy in Brooklyn—the sum realized to be applied to the sid of the fundlies of volunteers.